

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

451 March 11, 1904

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Sanitary conditions good—Plague in Formosa—Quarantine at Dalny and Port Arthur against Chefoo on account of smallpox.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, February 13, as follows:

During the week ended February 6, 1904, one steamer was inspected. The status of Japan, as regards grave quarantinable disease, remains unchanged. Plague continues to be reported from Formosa.

The Russian authorities at Dalny and Port Arthur are reported to have proclaimed quarantine against Chefoo on account of smallpox.

PANAMA.

Report from city of Panama—No quarantinable diseases.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, February 22, as follows:

During the week ended February 21, 1904, one vessel, the steamer San Juan, cleared for San Francisco, with a crew of 59 and with 24 passengers on board, all in good health.

No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week. There were 24 deaths from all causes. The following causes of death were taken from the official register:

General debility Phthisis Albuminuria Fevers Fever, pernicious Fracture	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	Abscess of the liver 1 Colic 1 Cholera infantum 1 Worms 1 Tuberculosis 1 Scrofula 1 Congestion 1
Fracture	1	Congestion 1
Old age		Heart disease 1

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, February 22, as follows:

During the week ended February 20, 1904, the following vessels sailed from Colon to United States ports: British steamship Colonian for New Orleans, February 17, 3 passengers embarked at this port; American steamship Alliance for New York direct, 38 passengers, February 18; Norwegian steamship Brighton (fruit boat) for New Orleans, 13 passengers and 24 crew, February 19; American schooner J. K. Matherson, 7 crew and no passengers, for Baltimore, on February 19; and the Norwegian steamship Vera for New York, on February 20, with 24 crew and no passengers.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—No cholera in Manila—Plague.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, January 28 and February 4, as follows:

No report has been received from the provinces of the number of cases of cholera that have occurred during the week ended January